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These three factors:

1

## Liquid Assets

The term "Liquid Assets" designates actual cash or such assets as the Trust Company or Bank can readily turn into cash.

2

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3

## Close Supervision

This is insured by frequent searching examinations by (A) Committee of the Board of Directors (B) by State Banking Department (C) by New York Clearing House.

We will later explain these fundamental safety factors more fully.

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employment of material of the whole world's war industry, prepared during many months.

Cut Off All Escape.

The fate of Comblès was sealed a week ago, when Ginchy fell. The final step was taken yesterday, when the British and the French moved forward in an encircling movement. That advance, by cutting the last roads from the fortress, bagged the Germans within it.

British progress on the north should now be faster, with a corresponding advantage to the French south of the river. By holding Comblès the Germans were able to menace both Allied armies on the flank, thus hampering greatly the widening of the gap the Allies had forced in the Peronne-Bapaume road.

The Germans are engaged once more in hastily constructing new trenches beyond the national highway. Their first system has been destroyed completely, and they are forced now to improve what trench works they can. A further retreat seems almost inevitable.

**Allies Hold Air Supremacy.**

Air fighting on the West front continues on an ever increasing scale. The Allies' supremacy in this fighting has been invaluable during the recent thrust. War planes dropped tons of bombs behind the German lines, while scouts and observers were able to report every movement of the German troops.

Before the war Comblès had a reputation of 4,000 men, and a number of fine buildings and homes, but the shelling of the last few days, described as unprecedented in the Picardy battle, had practically destroyed the whole town.

### Official Reports of Both Sides on Somme Battle

London, Sept. 26.—To-night's official statement says:

On our right French and British troops jointly overcame Comblès as a result of the capture of Freignicourt and Morval. We have beaten off heavy counter attacks in the region of Morval and Les Boeuils, with severe losses to the enemy.

In our centre we stormed the fortified village of Guedecourt and have driven the Germans back in disorder. On our left we captured Thiepval and the high ridge east of it, including the Zeppelin redoubt. This ridge was very strongly fortified with an elaborate system of heavily wired trenches and was defended with desperation.

The successes gained during the last two days may be regarded as of very considerable importance.

An afternoon official report said: Yesterday's operations were entirely successful. The preparation and execution of the attack by the artillery and infantry and the cooperation between them were in all respects admirable. More than 1,500 prisoners already have passed through the collecting stations, and more are arriving. Much war material has been captured, but the amount cannot yet be estimated.

Further progress has been made during the night and this morning. A strong redoubt which had held out between Les Boeuils and Guedecourt was

has been captured and the garrison made prisoners. Our troops entered Comblès from the west and are overcoming the enemy's resistance. There the enemy's losses were very severe.

Paris, Sept. 26.—To-night's official statement says:

The battle continued successfully to-day. North of the Somme the Allied troops increased their gains of yesterday considerably, having attained within a few hours the objectives assigned for the second day of the struggle.

This morning the French troops retook the offensive and captured the entire section of Comblès situated to the east and south of the railway. Our patrols entered in conjunction with the troops of the right wing of the British army, who were clearing up the north-western part of Comblès. Shortly afterward the whole village fell into our power.

The booty captured in Comblès was large. The Germans had accumulated in the suburban regions of this place an enormous quantity of munitions and supplies of every kind.

We collected 100 wounded Germans who had been abandoned by the enemy. Comblès is filled with German corpses. This afternoon our troops, developing their advantages, captured a small wood situated north of Freignicourt, halfway to Morval, and also the greater part of the strongly fortified ground between the wood and the western horn of St. Pierre Vaast wood, to the east of the Bethune road.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured by the French since yesterday now reaches 1,200. We have counted up to the present thirty machine guns.

On the rest of the front there was an intermittent cannonade.

To-day's official statement says:

To the north of the Somme French troops first arrived at the outskirts of Freignicourt, and then during the night they occupied all of the village.

French advance detachments went as far as the cemetery of Comblès, while other reconnoitering parties reached the southern boundaries of this village. One of these latter detachments took possession of a trench to the southwest of Comblès and took prisoner an entire German company.

At other points along this front French troops have organized the positions previously taken from the Germans.

The enemy has been particularly active on our right wing. Here German counter attacks delivered yesterday evening upon our new trenches between the Bethune road and the Somme were repulsed by our fire. The number of able-bodied prisoners made yesterday amounted up to the present time reaches 800.

On the right bank of the River Meuse German troops at Gueudecourt last night delivered a violent attack upon the Thiepval work and at Fleury, the Thiepval work and the fire of our machine guns put a definite check upon the enemy, which suffered serious losses.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The official statement says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria—Anglo-French infantry yesterday, which was the fourth day of the artillery bombardment, launched a uniform attack between the Ancre brook and the River Somme.

Fighting, which commenced at noon, continued during the night with the same fury.

Between the Ancre and Eaucourt l'Abbaye the hostile troops, stiffened by our fire, broke down bloody before our lines.

Successes were obtained by the enemy to the east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and the conquest of Gueudecourt and the line of Gueudecourt-Bouchavesnes must be noted. But before all we must think of our heroic troops who faced the united Anglo-French principal forces and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry prepared during many months.

Near Bouchavesnes and further southward, as far as the Somme, French charges, repeated many times, failed under the heaviest sacrifices.

### RUMANIANS DRAFT CAPTIVES

Men in Transylvania Forced to Serve For, Budapest Charges.

Berlin, Sept. 26 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The "Pesti-Post" of Budapest, says the Rumanians are compelling men between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five, in the occupied portions of Transylvania, to serve with the Rumanian army. These recruits, it says, are being sent to Rumania.

### TRAP OF COMBLES HITS HINDENBURG

Continued from page 1

powerfully fortified and where they had concentrated a large number of heavy batteries to prevent the French from cutting off Comblès.

A deep, narrow ravine leads from the high ground at Rancourt to the wood. This the Germans had studied with machine guns. But from Rancourt the French now sweep it with their guns, while their lines are right in the border of the wood on the west, as well as on the south, where French troops advanced between Rancourt and Bouchavesnes.

The progress of the French on the eastern end of the line is steadily drawing the net around Mont St. Quentin and Peronne, just as it has been drawn around Comblès. North of Mont St. Quentin the French lines are now well east of the town, and they are steadily being pushed forward in a manner which daily narrows the circle. In the same way the French are edging down steadily to take Mont St. Quentin in the rear.

FOUNDED 1836

### When Shakespeare Said

that fashion wears out more apparel than the man, he said something applicable to some of the present-day styles which the extremists mistake for fashion.

Styles and fashions that live but for a day have no place in our showing of Fall suits and overcoats. Rather, the dominant chord is conservatism—a broad, manly conservatism that best expresses the possession of refined taste.

**BROKAW BROTHERS**  
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## British Blast Foe's Last Line and Fight in Open

Germans on Somme Left with No Trenches Except Those Dug Under Fire—Powerful Works, Months Building, Now Wrecked—50,000 Shells Fired in Hour.

British Front in France, Sept. 25 (via London, Sept. 26).—The British are now fighting in the open north of the Somme. No longer have the Germans any trenches, except those which are dug under fire. The powerful defenses which the Germans spent months in erecting along the whole front in Picardy are nothing but shapeless ruins.

This was the word brought back by officers and soldiers after yesterday's smashing British attack along the six-mile front from Martinpuich to Comblès. It was this thrust that disposed of the last great German barriers between the British and their objectives and brought the fighting into the open.

As a spectacle for the observer this perfectly co-ordinated movement by the Allied troops was the most splendid of all the attacks made by the French and British since the commencement of the great offensive. The team play of the blue French legions and the khaki-clad brigades of Britain was comprehensible to the eye in the glorious autumn sunlight for the first time since the scene had the intoxication of war's grandeur.

Guns Brought Close Up. The correspondent went forward yesterday over the ridge in the Devil's Wood and Ginchy region which the British had fought over two months to gain. He walked for two miles through an area which seemed to be a wasteland of the great guns, picking his way between the bursts of flame from the crashing batteries and moving around the rows of cannon as one who seeks a ford in a stream.

On the other side of the ridge he saw guns where he had never seen them before—on the promised land of the lower levels, which the British had won by persistent siege work. The guns were close up to the British lines, and he listened to their thunderous chorus as they prepared for the charge in to-day's attack.

From the ruins of some old German trenches, whence the British had swept the scene before him, the correspondent had a near view of the French gunners, who were feeding shells into

the gun breeches as grain is fed into a thrashing machine and with the mechanical precision of automatons.

Fifty Thousand Shells in Hour.

Shortly after noon was the time chosen for the infantry to rush forward under the cover of a final intense chorus of hell from the artillery. The ridges in front and on either hand were flecked with racing sparks of flame. Within an hour at least fifty thousand shells must have been fired. Far to the south was Mont St. Quentin, two miles from Peronne, and commanding that town, which the Allied commanders say, will fall like a ripe plum when the time comes. The hill rises above the green foliage of the river valley in the midst of vast bursts of black smoke from shells of enormous calibre.

Directly in front was Comblès, another town which has come to mean much to the imagination of the public in England and France, who seem to regard its capture as of vital significance. Comblès differed from all the villages in sight in that the walls of many of its buildings were still standing. It was different, too, in that it formed an oasis in the midst of the storm of battle. Neither artillery nor infantry paid any attention to it. The gauge of battle was the high ground around it, the possession of which meant the command of the town.

Attack in Waves.

At the appointed time the waves of infantry surged forward to the attack. Then the tremendous fire of the guns swelled to its utmost volume, until the whole field was lost in vast clouds of smoke.

The attacking infantry vanished in scores of sage balloons and hundreds of aeroplanes, their wings gleaming like silver in the brilliant sunlight, strove vainly to see what was passing beneath them. Then, across the field arose a signal of the British which told that the British infantry had reached another goal and that another village was taken. A man at a telephone in a nearby signal station called out the capture of the different strong points with the enthusiasm of one who scores a hotly contested game.

Every position was taken on the minute set in the programme of battle.

## WOMAN ON RAFT FOUR MEN SOUGHT AS YEGGS TAKEN

Continued from page 1

She and Three Sailors Tell of Lake Ontario Shipwreck.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Four members of the crew of the steamer Robert, of Oswego, which foundered yesterday in Lake Ontario, nine miles from here, were picked up late to-day on an improvised raft, after being buffeted by the sea for twenty hours without food. Two others reported missing were seen in a yawl forty miles from here, near the Canadian shore, it was reported to-night.

This would indicate that no lives were lost in the disaster, as three others arrived here early to-day in a lifeboat.

The four rescued from the raft were Peter Eligh, captain of the Robert; Delia Parent, cook; Joseph Pariseau, mate, and Marcel Semonnau, fireman. They declared Henry Sequin, another fireman, and Theodore Leroy, a deck hand, who probably were washed overboard from the Robert with a deckload of lumber.

Philip Trotter, chief engineer; Ovil Sequin, an assistant to Trotter, and Edward Legge, a wireless operator, who accompanied the Robert, were reported to have been drowned.

Captain Eligh, describing to-night the progress of the rescue, said that he, Miss Parent, Pariseau and Semonnau found themselves after being separated from the others of the crew, said they improvised their raft from lumber remaining on deck and then cast adrift. They did not see the Robert sink, he said, although it appeared to them impossible for her to remain afloat much longer.

Many times last night, Captain Eligh said, all were in danger of drowning, as it was with difficulty that they succeeded in keeping the raft together. Their rescue was effected by thirty miles northwest of here by guards of the Big Sandy lifesaving station.

Captain John J. O'Hagan, of the steamship Oceania, arriving to-night, reported passing the two men in the yawl. The little craft corresponded to descriptions of the one carried by the Robert, it was said.

### 16-OUNCE BREAD LOAF ORDINANCE INTRODUCED

Aldermen Refer It to Committee on General Welfare.

An ordinance, prepared by Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, providing that the standard loaf of bread sold in this city shall weigh sixteen ounces, was referred by the Board of Aldermen yesterday to the committee on general welfare.

The ordinance also stipulates each loaf shall bear a label telling its exact weight. The aldermen have power to regulate the weight of a standard loaf, but they have no authority to designate its price.

Several officials of the Ward Baking Company conferred with District Attorney Harry Lewis of Kings County yesterday on the raising of the price of bread from five to six cents a loaf. Mr. Lewis said he was unable to get the information he desired because the company's chief officials were out of the city. He will try to arrange a second conference.

### I DEAD, I WOUNDED IN DUEL NEAR SALOON

Seven Held as Witnesses to Christie Street Shooting.

As Charles Raimondo, of 212 Christie Street, left his brother John's saloon, at 218 Christie Street, shortly before midnight last night, the latter, who remained in the barroom heard two pistol shots. They rushed out to find Raimondo dead on the sidewalk with a bullet through his head. Near him lay James Adio, of 26 Stanton Street, shot through the shoulder.

The police held seven men, who, it is believed, saw the shooting.

## RUSSIANS PRESS ATTACKS IN EAST

Battle Planes Damage the Enemy's Lines Beyond Artillery Range.

GERMANS REPLY WITH SMALL AEROS

Czar's Air Fleets Aid in Holding Land Won in Spring Offensive.

London, Sept. 26.—In the southeastern corner of Galicia the Russian troops are pressing the battle without a pause. In the Ludova district and in the region of Perpelinski the Czar's forces opened attack after attack to-day, encountering stubborn resistance, which checked their advance, but which showed signs of steady weakening before the powerful pressure to which the Austrians have been exposed for days without rest.

On every part of the far flung eastern line the same conditions obtain. Nowhere have the Russians released their grip on the territory won by the big spring offensive; nowhere has their attack lost any of its clamor.

To the aid of the land forces in Volhynia and Galicia have been brought scores of Russia's giant battle planes. Not only are these man-battle planes, but they also are inflicting incalculable damage on parts of the enemy's lines far beyond the range of the Russian artillery.

The German reply to this move has been the sending of flocks of small aeroplanes into the air to combat the Russian fliers, but so far the Czar's squadrons have had the best of the argument.

German Official Statement.

The German official statement reporting operations on the Russian front says:

"Prince Leopold's Front.—A storm of hostile forces repeated six times near Manjow failed completely and under the heaviest losses. A Russian gigantic aeroplane after a hard combat was brought down by one of our fliers near Burgundy. In the same district a Russian monoplane was shot down in aerial fight."

"Archduke Charles's Front.—In the Ludova sector there were fresh violent enemy attacks. Further south separate attacks were repulsed."

"In the southeastern corner of Galicia the enemy continues his attack with undiminished violence. All his efforts failed before the heroic resistance of the German troops fighting in the Ludova district. Yesterday numerous attacks of the enemy to the north-east of Perpelinski again broke down."

"Near Yatzin, to the east of Smolensky, a Russian Farman battle aeroplane was driven to flight by our aviators."

Enemy Aero Throws Bombs.

The Russian communication follows: "An enemy aeroplane of the Ilya Mouramet type appeared over the Hiltzenberg station and threw down seven 22-pound bombs without causing any damage."

"In the region south of Dvinsk one of the enemy aeroplanes fired upon by our artillery turned over and was compelled to land. The machine became enveloped in black smoke as it descended toward the enemy's line."

"In the region north of Lake Kaldychev after heavy artillery preparation the enemy launched an assault with a force of about two battalions. The enemy was repelled with great losses by our energetic fire and left between our lines and his trenches a large number of killed and wounded."

### WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD

Empty Poison Bottle Beside Him in Bayonne Factory.

Wallace Boynton, sixty-five years old, a watchman employed by the Flower Waite Company, of Bayonne, was found dead yesterday in a little room in the factory where he had lived alone for ten years. An empty bottle, a loaded revolver and a large jackknife with an opened blade were found. Although the bottle bore no label, burns about Boynton's mouth showed that it had contained carbolic acid.

A son, Leslie, said to be connected with the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a daughter, Mrs. Catherine McCarton, of 349 West Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, were notified to claim the body.

Germany made her great blunder at the outset of the war, a blunder that has been twice repeated—once by Germany and once by the Allies. Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty, shows that if Germany had never built a single dreadnought, the control of the British navy could not have been more effective than it is. Read "The War by Land and Sea" in this week's issue of

## Collier's KING OF GREECE MAY ENTER WAR

Continued from page 1

the revolutionary movement, left Corfu with his staff for Salonica.

Join Allies or Lose Crown.

Alternative for Constantine

London, Sept. 26.—The time has come when Greece must make a decision. With the agitation for intervention in the war on the side of the Allies growing hourly, King Constantine must declare for the Entente. The alternative is a government headed by Venizelos.

The revolt, at the head of which the former Premier is believed to have placed himself, is spreading. In Macedonia, in Epirus and in the Aegean Islands the rebellion is growing. The Venizelist party is virtually in control of those districts.

Meanwhile unrest has reached the King's own command. His chief of staff, General Moschopoulos, and 500 other officers have addressed a memorial to Constantine, demanding that Greece throw overboard her neutrality and join the Allies.

The Venizelists intend to take their place on the fighting line against their old enemies. The King has refused to do that up to this time. Disregarding the decision of the government, the rebels would declare war on the Bulgarians.

Berlin is hardly likely to view such a procedure without protest or action. It seems probable that a peremptory demand would be made on King Constantine to control his subjects. That the King seems powerless to do. The result would be a declaration of war against Greece.

The Greek King can anticipate this action by joining the Allies. In this action he would retain what prestige remains to him in Greece and would remain the leader of the Greek army. It does not seem likely that he will allow Venizelos to usurp his place as the commander of his forces.

A dispatch from Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"The steamer Hesperia has arrived in

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## ARMED CITIZENS PUT I. W. W. MEN IN JAIL

Lock Up 40 When Railroad Refuses to Ship Them Away.

North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 26.—Forty men, the majority reported to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World, were locked in refrigerator cars here today by the local police, armed with baseball bats and axe handles.

The men were marched to the cars by the citizens, who intended to ship them out of town, but the railroad refused to handle the cars.

The citizens then decided to take the men to the county jail and marshal them back into town under an armed guard. Ten alleged leaders previously had been arrested.

**OCTOBER 11 WEDNESDAY**

## The New York City Telephone Directory

GOES TO PRESS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1916

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58 W. Houston St.	Spring	11010	480 Norrand Ave.	Bedford	11014	Bridge Plaza North	Amoria	11016
83 E. 46th St.	Madison Sq.	11010	510 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	11014	Far Rockaway		
1454 Broadway	Bryant	11010	207 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	11014	Burdall & Central Ave.	Far Rockway	11016
74 E. 43d St.	Murray Hill	11010	123 Havermeyer St.	Williamsburg	11014	444 Tompkins Ave.	Tompkinsville	11016
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